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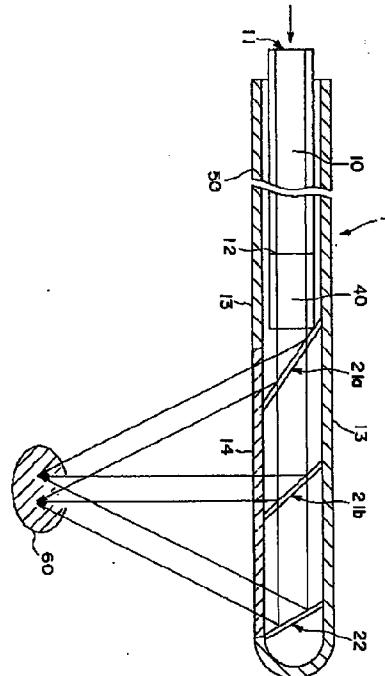
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(54)【発明の名称】 レーザ照射装置

## (57)【要約】

【課題】照射表面組織への影響を抑制しつつ深部に位置する病変部に効果的にレーザを照射することができる、所謂生体深達性および照射部位の選択性に優れた長尺状のレーザ照射装置を提供する。

【解決手段】光路が異なる複数のレーザ光を目的部位60に集中させるように出射するビームスプリッタ21a、21bおよび反射鏡22（出射手段）を備え、レーザ光を平行光として出射するよう構成されている。レーザ光を平行光に変換する変換手段を備えることが好ましく、また、レーザ光は光ファイバ10の径方向に出射されるよう構成されていることが好ましい。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 光路が異なる複数のレーザ光を目的部位に集中させるように出射する出射手段を備える長尺状のレーザ照射装置において、前記レーザ光を平行光として出射するように構成されていることを特徴とするレーザ照射装置。

【請求項2】 前記レーザ光を平行光に変換する変換手段を備える請求項1に記載のレーザ照射装置。

【請求項3】 前記変換手段はコリメートレンズである請求項2に記載のレーザ照射装置。

【請求項4】 前記平行光のビーム径が0.2~5mmである請求項1ないし3のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

【請求項5】 前記出射手段はレーザ光を該レーザ光を導光する光ファイバの径方向に出射する請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

【請求項6】 前記出射手段は平面鏡を有する請求項1ないし5のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明が属する技術分野】本発明はレーザ照射装置であって、特に血管、尿道、腹腔等の生体内管腔に挿入して使用される長尺状のレーザ照射装置に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、レーザ光はその単色性、指向性、高輝度性等の優れた光学特性により、精密な切断、穿孔等の加工に利用されている。また、生体組織に対するレーザ光の光熱反応を利用することにより、病変部の切除、血液凝固、組織凝固等の治療が行われている。

【0003】このようなレーザ治療においては、照射するレーザ光の波長とエネルギー密度、そして照射対象である生体組織の光学特性および、治療の種類等によって適当な装置が適宜選択され用いられてきた。しかしながら、いずれの装置を用いた場合にも、レーザ光の照射部位の制御は難しく、病変部組織のみを焼灼、凝固等する一方で周辺の正常組織に対し熱的影響を及ぼさないようにすることは困難であった。

【0004】このような問題を解決するためにレーザ光のビーム径を絞り、正常組織を避けるようにレーザ光を照射すること等が行われていた。

【0005】また、特開平8-215209号公報には、レーザプローブ内に治療対象組織を取り込み、かかる組織に導針を穿刺して直接レーザ光を照射する技術が開示されている。これによれば組織の深部のみの焼灼が可能であるが、治療部位が広範囲である場合、導針の穿刺とレーザ光の照射を繰り返さなければならず、治療効率が悪く、患者に苦痛を与えるかねないという問題があった。

【0006】さらに同号証には、複数のレーザパワーを

出射させるとともに各レーザパワーを自由に設定可能とする技術が開示されている。これによれば照射対象組織の形状に応じ、適切なレーザパワーを供給可能とされている。

【0007】しかし、レーザ光の生体組織への吸収等から、照射表面組織への影響を抑制しながら深部の病変部に対し治療等に十分なレーザエネルギーを供給することは非常に困難であるという問題があった。

## 【0008】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の目的は、照射表面の正常な組織への影響を抑制しつつ深部に位置する病変部に効果的にレーザを照射することができる、所謂生体深達性および照射部位の選択性に優れたレーザ照射装置を提供する。

## 【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】このような目的は、下記(1)~(13)の本発明により達成される。

【0010】(1) 光路が異なる複数のレーザ光を目的部位に集中させるように出射する出射手段を備える長尺状のレーザ照射装置において、前記レーザ光を平行光として出射するように構成されていることを特徴とするレーザ照射装置。

【0011】(2) 前記レーザ光を平行光に変換する変換手段を備える上記(1)に記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0012】(3) 前記変換手段はコリメートレンズである上記(2)に記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0013】(4) 前記平行光のビーム径が0.2~5mmである上記(1)ないし(3)のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0014】(5) 前記出射手段はレーザ光を該レーザ光を導光する光ファイバの径方向に出射する上記(1)ないし(4)のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0015】(6) 前記出射手段は平面鏡を有する上記(1)ないし(5)のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0016】(7) 集中させる前記各レーザ光のパワーがほぼ等しくなるよう構成された上記(1)ないし(6)のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0017】(8) 前記レーザ照射装置を固定する固定手段を備える上記(1)ないし(7)のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0018】(9) 前記目的部位の近傍を冷却する冷却手段を備える上記(1)ないし(8)のいずれかに記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0019】(10) 前記固定手段および前記冷却手段の少なくとも一方の機能を有するバルーンを備える上記(8)または(9)に記載のレーザ照射装置。

【0020】(11) 前記目的部位およびその近傍を観察するための観察手段を備える上記(1)ないし(10)

【0032】光对于人，1.视觉器官、因而在人身上发挥着重要作用。  
对于材料，又分为以下二类：印刷品等对于人来说是信息的载体；  
对于艺术材料，又分为以下二类：书画作品等对于人来说是精神的载体。  
【0033】光对于人，2.生物钟、因而在人体内发挥着重要作用。  
人体内部的生物钟，因而在人体内发挥着重要作用。生物钟是人体内  
一种重要的生理现象，它与人的睡眠、觉醒、体温、消化、排泄等生理活动  
有着密切的关系。生物钟的形成与维持，主要受光照的影响。光照的强弱  
和光照的时间长短，都会影响生物钟的正常运行。例如，长期生活在黑暗  
环境中的人，其生物钟会紊乱，出现失眠、食欲不振、体重下降等症状。  
因此，保持适当的光照，对维持生物钟的正常运行具有重要意义。

〔0033〕首先、以一节光学计算光学系数的光学算子及之。

以、平行光的方反射器能將光束拋射到工具上半部使其更有效率。

【0035】平行光の反射法、0. 2~5mm程度で  
光源と2倍好ましく、0. 4~3mm好ましく。反射  
率は大人を考慮する部屋で60%周辺部率で1%。  
一方、反射率が小さくなると反射率が高くなる。  
反射率が低い場合は、反射率を高める方法を考  
えよう。

【0039】227「怪方向」288、光77ムラハ10

【0023】 一歩照射装置。  
【0022】 300mm電極を上記(1)及び(11)の導光部に接続して、前記1～800の波長で測定結果を表示する。  
【0021】 (12) 前記1～800の波長で測定結果を表示する。  
【0020】 (13) 前記1～800の波長で測定結果を表示する。  
【0019】 (1) 及び(12)の導光部に接続して、前記1～800の波長で測定結果を表示する。  
【0018】 (1) 及び(12)の導光部に接続して、前記1～800の波長で測定結果を表示する。  
【0017】 〔明細書の実施の形態〕以下、本発明の一歩照射装置を説明す。

【0027】二一五〇肉桂味光77110加根茎2  
川桂枝。二一五〇味本味部13加根部14加根有乙

• १२

10028 | 第二部分 | 3D 打印技术、本章助你掌握 3D 打印机的基本操作与维护、生物组织打印的初期操作及常见错误识别与排除、生物组织打印的后期处理与质量评价、生物组织打印的应用与前景等。

【0030】第14話「一步遙隔性恋魔術」の脚本を書いたのが、吉田義典。この脚本は、魔術師としての吉田の経験を加味して作られたもので、魔術師の心構えや、魔術の裏側の世界を細かく描いています。魔術師としての吉田の想いが、物語全体に滲み出ています。

第十一章 人事管理与组织设计 / 1、先期阅读 / 由易入难 / 2 章有 L、L

【0040】レーザ光を径方向に出射する、いわゆる側方照射することにより、特に血管や尿道、腹腔等の生体内管腔に挿入してレーザ照射を行う場合、レーザ光の照射位置、照射角度等を調節し易く取扱性に優れる。

【0041】各ビームスプリッタは、その反射面に対し斜め方向からレーザ光が入射するように、光ファイバ1の軸線に対し5°～170°(90°を除く)の角度をもつように設置されていることが好ましい。

【0042】まず、ビームスプリッタ21aに入射したレーザ光は、透過光と反射光とに分割される。透過光はさらに先端側にあるビームスプリッタ21bに入射し、反射光は光ファイバ10(シース50)の径方向へ出射される。さらに、ビームスプリッタ21bで分割された反射光は径方向へ出射され、透過光は反射鏡22により径方向へ出射される。このようにして、レーザ光は3つに分割され径方向へ出射される。

【0043】このように、所定エネルギーのレーザ光を分割して出射することにより、分割された1つのレーザ光が照射表面組織に及ぼす影響を小さくすることができます。

【0044】また、ビームスプリッタ21a、21bおよび反射鏡22の角度を各々調節することにより、各レーザ光の照射角度および照射位置を任意に設定することができ、複数のレーザ光を同一箇所に集中させることも容易に可能となる。

【0045】さらに、ビームスプリッタを用いれば、1本の光ファイバで導光されたレーザ光を分割して複数のレーザビームが得られるため、レーザ照射装置を細径化することができ、尿道等の生体内管腔への挿通性を向上させ、治療・処置をより円滑に行うことができる。

【0046】本発明で使用されるビームスプリッタの分岐比は特に限定されず、レーザ光の分割数、レーザ光の強度、波長等により任意に選択することができる。また、ビームスプリッタの分岐比を各々独立に任意に設定することにより、各レーザビームの出射量を自由に調節可能であり、治療部位や症状に応じて適切なレーザ治療を行うことができる。

【0047】本発明で使用し得るビームスプリッタとしてはいかなるものであってもよく、レーザの波長、偏光特性等により適宜選択され、例えば平面ビームスプリッタ、キューブビームスプリッタ、薄膜ビームスプリッタ等が挙げられる。特に誘電体多層膜からなるビームスプリッタは、レーザ光の分割損失と発熱を低減することができるためより好ましい。

【0048】シース50の最先端側には反射鏡22が設けられている。反射鏡22は、ビームスプリッタ21bを透過したレーザ光を全反射する平面鏡により構成されている。反射鏡22の反射面は金、アルミニウムまたは誘電体多層膜のコートが施されたもの等が好ましい。これにより、レーザ光の反射率および熱伝導率が向上し、

レーザ光の照射で発生する熱が速やかに放散されるため反射面の焼き付き等を防止することができる。

【0049】本発明のレーザ照射装置は、光路が異なる複数のレーザ光を目的部位に集中させるように構成されている。

【0050】本実施形態では、ビームスプリッタ21a、21bおよび反射鏡22の角度の調節等により、3つのレーザ光を目的部位60(例えば病変部)に集中させることができる。このような構成とすることにより、レーザ光の集中部において必要なレーザエネルギーを供給することができる。一方、各レーザ光のエネルギーを低く抑えられることにより、レーザ光が疊重または集中しない限り、組織に及ぼす熱的影響を軽減することができる。すなわち、病変部にレーザ光を集中させることで病変部組織を凝固・壊死させることができると、レーザ光を集中させない病変部周辺や照射表面においては組織に損傷を与えることなく、照射部位の選択性の向上を図ることができる。

【0051】さらに、複数のレーザ光を集中させて必要エネルギーを得るために、1つのビーム径を極端に小さくする必要がなく、一度に広い範囲にレーザ光を照射できるため効率的に治療・処置を行うことが可能となる。

【0052】また、集中させる各レーザ光のパワーは、ほぼ等しいことが好ましい。このような構成とすることにより、レーザ光のパワーの偏りを回避し目的部位以外の組織の損傷を防止することができ、照射部位の選択性が向上する。

【0053】本実施形態において、ビームスプリッタ21aの分岐比(反射率)を1/3とし、ビームスプリッタ21bの分岐比を1/2にすることで、3つの反射光のパワーをほぼ等しくすることができる。

【0054】レーザ光を集中させる目的部位はいかなる位置でもよく、例えば被照射物の深部であってもよい。

【0055】一般に、前立腺肥大症のレーザ治療は、図2に示すようにシース50を尿道62に挿入し、尿道壁621を介して前立腺の病変部63(肥大部)にレーザ光を照射することにより行われる。したがって、本発明のレーザ照射装置によれば、尿道壁621にはレーザ光を集中させず、尿道壁621より深部に位置する病変部63にレーザ光を集中させるように照射することができるため、病変部63の治療が可能である一方、尿道壁621の組織は損なわれない。

【0056】この場合、レーザ光は例えば尿道壁621から3～22mm程度、好ましくは5～17mm程度の深さの位置に集中させることができが好ましい。この範囲とすることにより、尿道壁621や前立腺被膜、腹側の直腸壁に対し影響を及ぼすことなく、殆どの前立腺肥大症のレーザ治療を安全に行うことができる。

【0057】さらに、レーザ光を平行光とすることにより尿道壁621の組織の損傷を抑制しつつ深部に位置す

【0074】这与我们过去的一贯思想是完全不同的。那时我们认为，如果要使一个国家富强起来，就必须发展它的工业，而不能只靠农业。但是现在的情况已经发生了变化。随着科学技术的发展，特别是计算机技术的应用，使得农业生产也能够得到很大的提高。因此，我们应该重新考虑一下农业在国民经济中的地位。同时，我们也应该认识到，农业并不是唯一的经济基础，它还需要与其他行业相配合才能更好地发展。

【0073】 2011-2012年《基础医学与预防医学》教材实验部分的实验设计、实验操作、实验报告等。

【0072】常規化乙酰輔基銀染色方法、生理鹽水溶液用乙酰化方法及其應用。1987.06.23  
0073】銀鏡顯微鏡不能等比放大倍數為體內測出乙酰

【0070】首先、冷却液的流量比流量在一定程度上影响

【0069】名称、更换手段、出射手段、进一步光导技术  
第1实施形态的组合式回转机构使用方法及其优点。

據、而且一等級的統計圖回歸的函數和它們的各個參數的統計指標，本質地形態的統計圖上歸屬的組合之間，集中起來，這就是統計學的一般方法。

【0064】各反射面的厚度、位置等要調到各反射鏡之間。  
【0065】各反射鏡之間的距離要調到各反射鏡之間。

12 C (D)先識別題、要領手續 $\rightarrow$ (T2)A-1-122次  
40 a、40 b、40 c先識別題、要領手續 $\rightarrow$   
22 b、22 c先識別題、要領手續 $\rightarrow$ 22 a、  
22 d、22 e先識別題、要領手續 $\rightarrow$ 22 a、

〔0063〕各光77710出射端部12a、12b、  
乙調整可能乙萬能光路容易乙調制方法乙之乙方案乙方案。

12b、12c《觀音光大記》。

【0061】以下、主記第1実施形態の図に示す要點  
及びD/A部記明事項。本実施形態のD/A部記明事項は、  
第1実施例の図に記載し、本部第13記述部14に記

【0060】图336、本发明的第二切割装置。第2实施例形貌比同模前立膜侧大壁的切削装置，第一实施例形貌比同模前立膜侧大壁的切削装置，第二实施例形貌比同模前立膜侧大壁的切削装置。

〔0059〕古五經、一、〔〕水經注卷之二、以水經

如图1-1所示，当光在光纤中传播时，光的传播速度会受到限制。光速由光在真空中的传播速度决定，即 $c = 3 \times 10^8$  m/s。然而，在光纤内部，光的速度会减慢，因为光在光纤内部的传播路径是弯曲的，且受到光纤材料的吸收和散射作用。

许多方法论上和王康深有分歧。在它的“批判性哲学”中，王康对“批判性哲学”的批评是  
——YAGL———一些哲学团体的团体———、GAIAS———一些  
哲学家、例如Hegel、Nietzsche等———、ND  
哲学家———进一步发展为哲学研究机构。努力工作、发展为 80

【0058】本說明書以一冊說明書置於用以記錄之處。

部に対しレーザ光を正確に照射することができ、制御性が維持される。さらに、バルーン70による圧迫により血液、その他の体液が圧迫部分から排除されて虚血状態となり、血液等への吸収によるレーザ光の減衰を小さくすることができる。また、バルーン70の膨張に伴い組織が圧縮されて病変部までの光路が短縮され、レーザ光の照射効果をより向上させることができる。

【0075】バルーン70に供給される流体は液体、気体のいずれであってもよいが、循環機構の機能不良等により流体が体内に漏出した場合の安全性を確保するため、生理食塩水を使用することができる。

【0076】また、バルーン70に連通する流体の流路の少なくとも1個所に圧力弁等を設け、一定圧力でバルーン70を膨張させることも可能である。これによりバルーン70は尿道壁との一定の接触状態を保つため、流体の流量の変動によってレーザ光の照射位置や照射角度が変動するおそれがない。

【0077】流体として冷却液（例えば0°C程度の生理食塩水）を用いた場合、バルーン70は固定手段および上記冷却手段として双方の機能を兼ね備える。

【0078】図5は、本発明のレーザ照射装置の第4実施形態を示す。上記第3実施形態のレーザ照射装置のシース50をアウターシース53内に挿入し、着脱可能な構造としたものである。これにより、生体組織に直接接触するアウターシース53のみをディスポーザブルとすることができる。また、レーザ光の照射方向や位置を変更する場合、内部のシース50のみを移動・回転させることにより達成されるため、尿道内でのシースの摺動に伴う擦過傷を軽減することができる。

【0079】図6は、本発明のレーザ照射装置の第5実施形態を示す。本実施形態のレーザ照射装置は、目的部位およびその近傍を観察するための観察手段として内視鏡80を備えている。内視鏡80は、内視鏡ルーメン52に挿入され、光ファイバ10と平行になるようにシース50内に設置されている。

【0080】内視鏡等の観察手段を備えることにより、レーザ光の誤照射を未然に防ぎ、安全かつ適切なレーザ治療が実施できる。さらに治療時間の短縮化、治療コストの最小化の達成が可能となる。

【0081】図6に示すように、本実施形態では前方斜視型の内視鏡が用いられている。これにより組織の観察がし易く、またレーザ光の光路が観察手段の一部等によって妨げられることがない。

【0082】このようなレーザ照射装置1を尿道62に挿入し、レーザ照射装置1の先端部が病変部63付近まで挿入されたとき、内視鏡80により病変部63の表面の状態を観察し、レーザ光の照射位置、照射方向、照射状況の確認を行う。さらにこのとき、同時に超音波診断手段等を用いることによって病変部63の深さ方向の状態を確認することができ、より容易に位置を特定するこ

とができる。

【0083】観察手段としては、例えば内視鏡手段、超音波診断手段、造影剤を用いた造影手段等が挙げられる。さらに生体内管腔内の状態を監視するための他の装置（例えば、圧力測定器、温度測定器、電位測定器等）を備えてもよい。なお、出射手段および変換手段は上述した各実施形態で説明したもの用いることができる。

【0084】内視鏡80により病変部63の観察が行われた状態で、図に示すように複数のレーザ光が平行光となって出射されている。

【0085】さらに、各レーザ光は尿道壁621を透過し、深部に位置する病変部63において集中するように照射される。これにより病変部63の組織は加熱、凝固等の変性を生じて治療が行われる一方、尿道壁621ではレーザ光は量重・集中しないためエネルギー密度は小さく組織は損傷しない。

【0086】なお、内視鏡80は本実施形態のタイプのものに限らず、後方斜視型等その他いかなるタイプのものであってもよい。

【0087】以上、本発明のレーザ照射装置を図示の各実施形態について説明したが、本発明はこれらに限定されるものではなく、各手段の構成は同様の機能を有する任意の構成に置換することができる。例えば、上述の各実施形態の特徴を適宜組み合せたものであってもよい。

【0088】また、シース50またはアウターシース53に親水性潤滑性物質を塗布する構成としてもよい。これにより水分の付与によって潤滑性をより向上させることができ、シース50等を生体内管腔に挿入して使用する際の生体組織との摩擦を軽減することができる。このような親水性潤滑性物質としては、カルボキシメチルセルロース、多糖類、ポリビニルアルコール、ポリエチレンオキサイド、ポリアクリル酸ナトリウム、メチルビニルエーテル無水マレイン酸共重合体、水溶性ポリアミド等が挙げられるが、なかでもメチルビニルエーテル無水マレイン酸共重合体がより好ましい。

【0089】また、出射手段の位置・角度等を制御するための角度可変機構、位置調節機構を備えたものであってもよい。

【0090】

【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明のレーザ照射装置は、例えば血管、尿道、腹腔等の生体内管腔等に挿入して使用される場合、照射表面組織を損傷することなく、深部に位置する目的部位に対し十分なレーザ光を供給することができ生体深達性に優れる。

【0091】また、目的部位の周辺に対するレーザ光の影響を抑制することができ照射部位選択性に優れる。

【0092】さらに、固定手段、冷却手段、観察手段等を備えることにより、より安全かつ効果的、効率的なレーザ治療を行うことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

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12

【図1】本発明のレーザ照射装置の第1実施形態を示す概略断面図である。

【図2】図1に示すレーザ照射装置の使用状態の一例を示す概略断面図である。

【図3】本発明のレーザ照射装置の第2実施形態を示す概略断面図である。

【図4】本発明のレーザ照射装置の第3実施形態を示す概略断面図である。

【図5】本発明のレーザ照射装置の第4実施形態を示す概略断面図である。

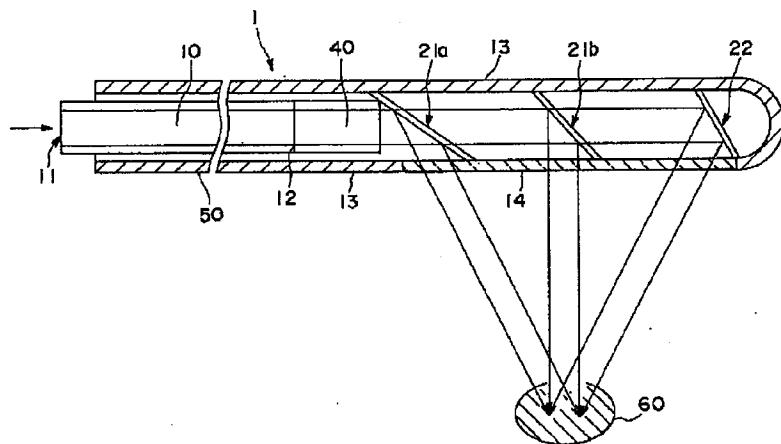
【図6】本発明のレーザ照射装置の第5実施形態を示す概略断面図である。

【符号の説明】

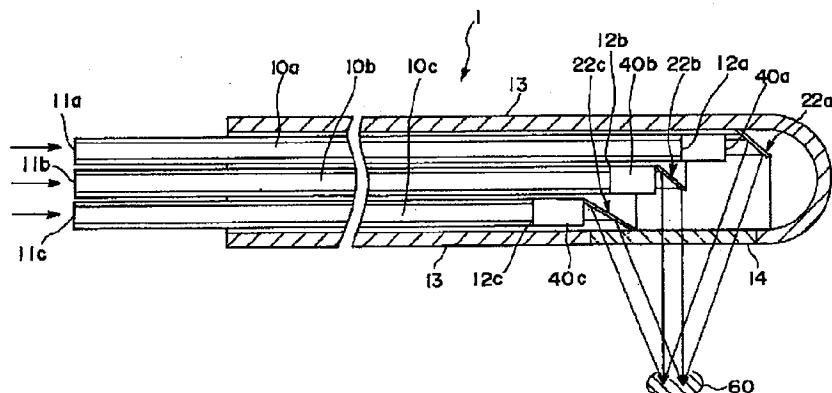
- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1           | レーザ治療装置  |
| 21a、21b     | ビームスプリッタ |
| 22          | 反射鏡      |
| 22a、22b、22c | 反射鏡      |

40	コリメートレンズ
40a、40b、40c	コリメートレンズ
50	シース
52	内視鏡ルーメン
53	アウターシース
60	目的部位
62	尿道
621	尿道壁
63	病変部
10	光ファイバ
11	入射端部
11a、11b、11c	入射端部
12	出射端部
12a、12b、12c	出射端部
13	本体部
14	窓部

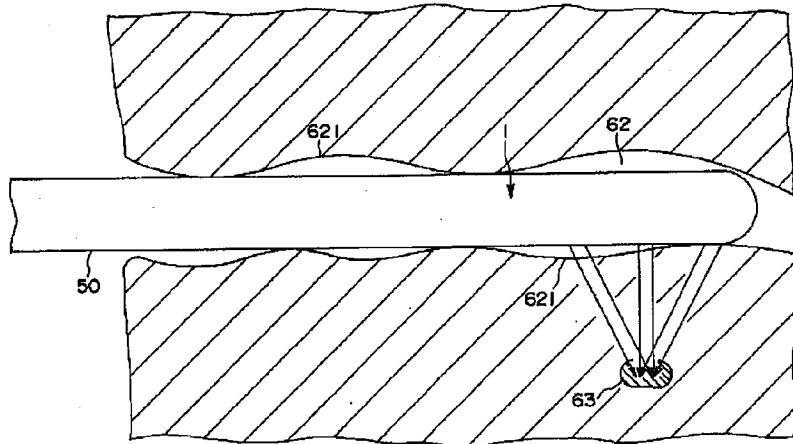
【図1】



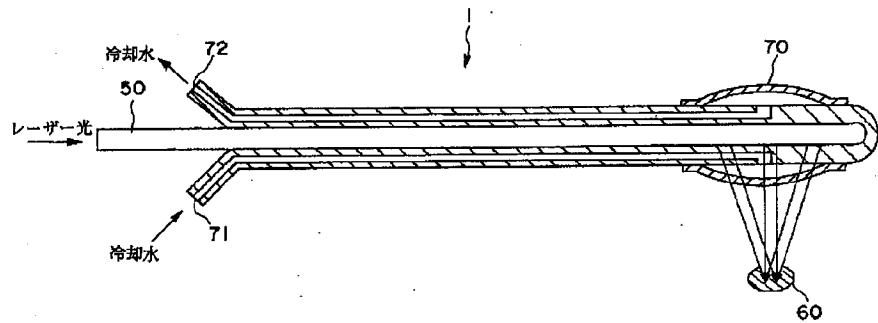
【図3】



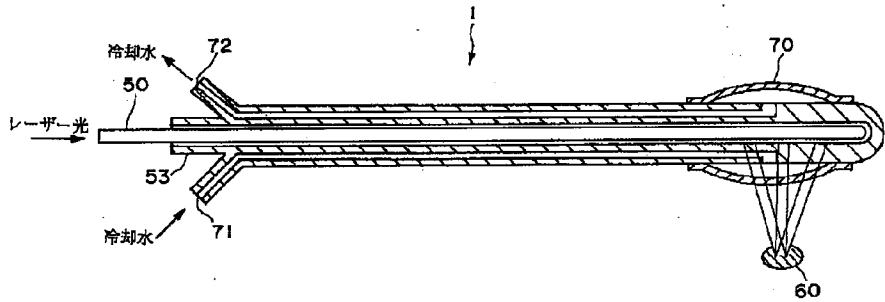
【図2】



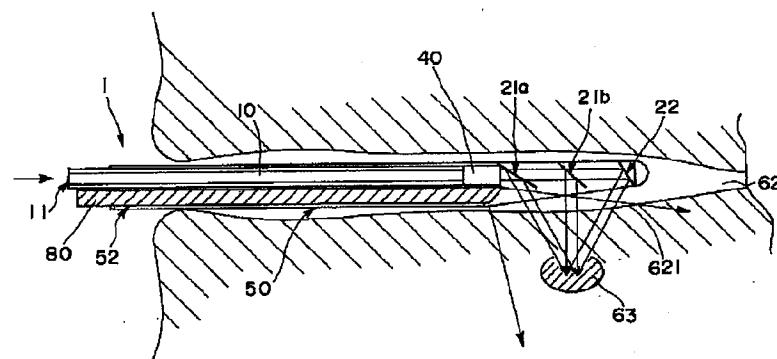
【図4】



【図5】



【図6】





# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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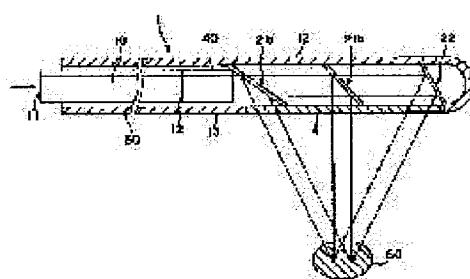
## (54) LASER IRRADIATOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a long-size laser irradiator capable of effectively irradiating a laser to the lesion part positioned in the deep part while restraining influence on an irradiating surface tissue and excellent in the so-called living body deep reachability and selectivity of the irradiating part.

SOLUTION: This laser irradiator has beam splitters 21a, 21b and a reflecting mirror 22 (an emitting means) to emit plural laser beams different in an optical path so as to concentrate on the target part 60, and is constituted so that the laser beams are emitted as the parallel light.

A converting means to convert the laser beams into the parallel light is desirably provided, and a collimator lens is desirable as the converting means, and is desirably constituted so as to emit the laser beams in the radial direction of an optical fiber 10.





\* NOTICES \*

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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## CLAIMS

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### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A laser irradiation apparatus constituting in a laser irradiation apparatus of long shape provided with an emitting means emitted so that several laser beams from which an optical path differs may be centralized on a target part so that said laser beam may be emitted as a parallel beam.

[Claim 2] The laser irradiation apparatus according to claim 1 provided with a conversion method which changes said laser beam into a parallel beam.

[Claim 3] The laser irradiation apparatus according to claim 2 in which said conversion method is a collimate lens.

[Claim 4] The laser irradiation apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 3 whose beam diameter of said parallel beam is 0.2-5 mm.

[Claim 5] The laser irradiation apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 4 for which said emitting means emits a laser beam to a diameter direction of an optical fiber which carries out the light guide of this laser beam.

[Claim 6] The laser irradiation apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 5 with which said emitting means has a plane mirror.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[The technical field to which an invention belongs] This invention is a laser irradiation apparatus and relates to the laser irradiation apparatus of the long shape used especially inserting in lumina in the living body, such as a blood vessel, an urethra, and the abdominal cavity.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the laser beam is used for processing of

precise cutting, punching, etc. by the outstanding optical properties, such as the monochromaticity, directivity, and high-intensity nature. The therapy of excision of a lesion part, blood coagulation, organization coagulation, etc. is performed by using the light-and-heat reaction of the laser beam to a body tissue.

[0003]In such laser surgery, the suitable device was suitably chosen by the optical property of the body tissue which are the wavelength of the laser beam with which it irradiates, an energy density, and an irradiation object, the kind of therapy, etc., and has been used by them. However, also when which device was used, while cauterizing and solidifying only the lesion part organization, it was difficult [ it / control of the irradiated part of a laser beam was difficult and ] to make it not have thermal effect to surrounding normal tissue.

[0004]In order to solve such a problem, the beam diameter of the laser beam was extracted, and irradiating with a laser beam so that normal tissue may be avoided etc. was performed.

[0005]The organization for a therapy is incorporated in a laser probe, and the art which carries out the puncture of the \*\*\* to this organization, and irradiates it with a laser beam directly is indicated by JP,8-215209,A. According to this, cautery of only the depths of an organization was possible, but when a treated area was wide range, the puncture of \*\*\* and the exposure of the laser beam had to be repeated and there was a problem that a patient throughput was bad and might give a patient pain.

[0006]Furthermore, while making two or more laser power emit, the art which enables setting out of each laser power freely is indicated by the \*\*\*. According to this, supply of suitable laser power is enabled according to the shape of an irradiation object organization.

[0007]However, there was a problem that it was very difficult to supply sufficient laser energy for a therapy etc. to the lesion part of the depths, inhibiting the influence on the exposure surface organization from the absorption to the body tissue of a laser beam, etc.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]The purpose of this invention provides the laser irradiation apparatus excellent in what is called bio-penetration and the selectivity of an irradiated part which can irradiate with laser to the lesion part located in the depths effectively, inhibiting the influence of the normal organization on the exposure surface.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem]Such a purpose is attained by this invention of following the (1) - (13).

[0010](1) A laser irradiation apparatus constituting in a laser irradiation apparatus of long shape provided with an emitting means emitted so that several laser beams from which an optical path differs may be centralized on a target part so that said laser beam may be emitted as a parallel beam.

[0011](2) A laser irradiation apparatus given in the above (1) provided with a

conversion method which changes said laser beam into a parallel beam.

[0012](3) A laser irradiation apparatus given in the above (2) in which said conversion method is a collimate lens.

[0013](4) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (1) whose beam diameter of said parallel beam is 0.2-5 mm thru/or given in either of (3).

[0014](5) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (1) emitted to a diameter direction of an optical fiber where said emitting means carries out the light guide of this laser beam for a laser beam thru/or given in either of (4).

[0015](6) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (1) for which said emitting means has a plane mirror thru/or given in either of (5).

[0016](7) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (1) constituted so that power of each of said laser beam to centralize might become almost equal thru/or given in either of (6).

[0017](8) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (1) provided with a fixing means which fixes said laser irradiation apparatus thru/or given in either of (7).

[0018](9) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (1) provided with a cooling method which cools the neighborhood of said target part thru/or given in either of (8).

[0019](10) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (8) provided with a balloon which has at least one function of said fixing means and said cooling method, or given in (9).

[0020](11) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (1) provided with an observing means for observing said target part and its neighborhood thru/or given in either of (10).

[0021](12) The above (1) whose wavelength of said laser beam is 800-1300 nm thru/or a laser irradiation apparatus given in either of (11).

[0022](13) A laser irradiation apparatus the above (1) in which said laser beam is Nd-YAG laser thru/or given in either of (12).

[0023]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention is explained in detail based on the suitable embodiment shown in an accompanying drawing.

[0024]The outline sectional view in which drawing 1 shows a 1st embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention, and drawing 2 are the outline sectional views showing an example of the condition of use of the laser irradiation apparatus shown in drawing 1.

[0025]The laser irradiation apparatus of this embodiment is used in the therapy of prostatomegaly, inserting in an urethra.

[0026]Hereafter, a laser therapy appliance is explained as an example of a laser irradiation apparatus. As shown in this figure, the laser irradiation apparatus 1 of this invention is making long shape in order to make insertion to lumina in the living body, such as an urethra, easily and safe, for example.

[0027]The optical fiber 10 is accommodated in the sheath 50. The sheath 50 has the body part 13 and the window part 14.

[0028]In order for the material of the body part 13 to give flexibility to the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention and to reduce the physical stimulus to a body tissue, For example, the polymer material etc. which have the flexibility of polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, soft polyvinyl chloride, polyurethane, polyamide, polyimide, polytetrafluoroethylene, silicone rubber, an ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer, etc. are preferred.

[0029]In order to give rigidity to the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention and to improve operativity, it is preferred to use metallic materials, such as hard polymer materials, such as polycarbonate and acrylic resin, or stainless steel, titanium, and a titanium system alloy, for example.

[0030]As for the window part 14, it is preferred to comprise a material excellent in laser permeability. Generation of heat of sheath 50 self can be controlled by this, and heating of the organization in contact with the sheath 50, etc. can be prevented. As a material which constitutes the window part 14, for example Methacrylate system resin, polycarbonate, A composite material or a glass material containing polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyethylene terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate, polyamide, polyurethane, fluororesin, and these resin is mentioned.

[0031]It has the incident end part 11 in the end face side, it has the emitting end part 12 in the tip side, and the optical fiber 10 which carries out the light guide of the laser beam carries out the light guide of the laser beam from the incident end part 11 to the emitting end part 12. The laser oscillation device which is not illustrated is connected to the end face side of the incident end part 11.

[0032]As the optical fiber 10, what comprised plastic material, such as glass materials, such as silica glass, and methacrylate system resin, is used. The optical fiber 10 could comprise a thing of the dual structure in which the thing of what kind of structure may be used, for example, GURADDO encloses the circumference of one core, a thing by which GURADDO was provided in the circumference of two or more cores, or an optical fiber bundle which bundled two or more optical fibers.

[0033]As an optical element which carries out the light guide of the laser beam, it may not be restricted to the above-mentioned optical fiber, for example, a rod lens etc. may be sufficient.

[0034]The collimate lens 40 is formed in the tip side of the emitting end part 12 of the optical fiber 10 as a conversion method which changes a laser beam into a parallel beam. Since it can irradiate with a parallel beam by this, an energy density can be higher than the diffused light, for example, the beam which can reach can be easily obtained to the target part 60 located in the depths, and what is called bio-penetration can be raised. If the energy density of the laser beam which arrives at the target part 60 is the same when irradiating with a laser beam the target part 60 located in the inside of an organization (depths), a parallel beam can make the energy density in a layer part low, and it can

control damage to a layer part organization.

[0035]As for the beam diameter of a parallel beam, it is preferred that it is about 0.2-5 mm, and its 0.4-3 mm is more preferred. When a beam diameter is too large, there is a possibility that a laser beam may be irradiated by even the periphery of the target part 60, and the selectivity of an irradiated part may fall. On the other hand, when a beam diameter is too small, there is a possibility that irradiation efficiency may fall.

[0036]By making a laser beam into a parallel beam, if the collimate lens 40 can be emitted, it can be arranged in the arbitrary positions of not only the position of a graphic display but an optical path.

[0037]As a conversion method, arbitrary optical elements, such as a spherical lens, an aspheric surface lens, a distribution refraction type monotonous lens, a Fresnel lens, and a rod lens (green lens), can be used, among these, congener or an optical element of a different kind is combined, and a parallel beam may be constituted so that outgoing radiation is possible.

[0038]The beam splitters 21a and 21b and the reflector 22 are formed in the diameter direction of the optical fiber 10 as an emitting means which irradiates with a laser beam at the tip side of the collimate lens 40. Thereby, a laser beam is divided into several beams from which an optical path differs.

[0039]A "diameter direction" means here the direction prolonged at arbitrary angles toward the outside from the axis of the optical fiber 10 (sheath 50), and it says that it is not parallel to an axis.

[0040]When inserting in lumina in the living body, such as a blood vessel, an urethra, the abdominal cavity, and performing laser radiation especially what is called by [ that emit a laser beam to a diameter direction ] carrying out a side exposure, it excels in handling nature that it is easy to adjust the irradiation position of a laser beam, irradiation angles, etc.

[0041]As for each beam splitter, it is preferred to be installed so that a laser beam may enter from an oblique direction to the reflector, and it may have an angle of 5-170 degrees (except for 90 degrees) to the axis of the optical fiber 10.

[0042]First, the laser beam which entered into the beam splitter 21a is divided into the transmitted light and catoptric light. The transmitted light enters into the beam splitter 21b which is in the tip side further, and catoptric light is emitted to the diameter direction of the optical fiber 10 (sheath 50). The catoptric light divided by the beam splitter 21b is emitted to a diameter direction, and the transmitted light is emitted to a diameter direction by the reflector 22. Thus, a laser beam is divided into three and emitted to a diameter direction.

[0043]Thus, influence which one divided laser beam has on an exposure surface organization can be made small by dividing and emitting the laser beam of predetermined energy.

[0044]By adjusting respectively the angle of the beam splitters 21a and 21b and the

reflector 22, the irradiation angles and the irradiation position of each laser beam can be set up arbitrarily, and it also becomes possible easily to centralize two or more laser beams on the same part.

[0045]Since the laser beam by which the light guide was carried out by one optical fiber will be divided and two or more laser beams will be obtained if a beam splitter is used, a laser irradiation apparatus can be narrow-diameter-ized, the insertion nature to lumina in the living body, such as an urethra, can be raised, and therapy and treatment can be performed more smoothly.

[0046]The branching ratio in particular of the beam splitter used by this invention is not limited, but can be arbitrarily chosen with the number of partitions of a laser beam, the intensity of a laser beam, wavelength, etc. By setting up the branching ratio of a beam splitter arbitrarily independently respectively, the amount of outgoing radiation of each laser beam can be adjusted freely, and suitable laser surgery can be performed according to a treated area or condition.

[0047]As a beam splitter which can be used by this invention, it may be what kind of thing, and it is suitably chosen by the wavelength of laser, the polarization characteristic, etc., for example, a flat-surface beam splitter, a cube beam splitter, a thin film beam splitter, etc. are mentioned. Since especially the beam splitter that consists of dielectric multilayers can reduce a division loss and generation of heat of a laser beam, it is more preferred.

[0048]The reflector 22 is formed in the tip side of the sheath 50. The reflector 22 is constituted by the plane mirror which carries out total internal reflection of the laser beam which penetrated the beam splitter 21b. As for the reflector of the reflector 22, what the coat of gold, aluminum, or a dielectric multilayer was given is preferred. Thereby, the reflectance and the thermal conductivity of a laser beam improve, and since the heat generated in the exposure of a laser beam is radiated promptly, the seizure of a reflector, etc. can be prevented.

[0049]The laser irradiation apparatus of this invention is constituted so that several laser beams from which an optical path differs may be centralized on a target part.

[0050]In this embodiment, three laser beams can be centralized on the target part 60 (for example, lesion part) by regulation of the angle of the beam splitters 21a and 21b and the reflector 22, etc. By having such composition, required laser energy can be supplied in the concentration parts of a laser beam. On the other hand, unless a laser beam \*\*\* or concentrates by the ability to suppress the energy of each laser beam low, the thermal effect which it has on an organization is mitigable. That is, although a lesion part organization can be made to solidify and necrose by centralizing a laser beam on a lesion part, improvement in the selectivity of an irradiated part can be aimed at, without inflicting damage on an organization in the lesion part circumference and the exposure surface on which a laser beam is not centralized.

[0051]In order to centralize two or more laser beams and to acquire required energy, it

is not necessary to make one beam diameter extremely small, and since the wide range can be irradiated with a laser beam at once, it becomes possible to perform therapy and treatment efficiently.

[0052]The almost equal thing of the power of each laser beam to centralize is preferred. By having such composition, the bias of the power of a laser beam can be avoided, damage to the organization of those other than a target part can be prevented, and the selectivity of an irradiated part improves.

[0053]In this embodiment, the branching ratio (reflectance) of the beam splitter 21a can be set to one third, and power of three catoptric light can be made almost equal by setting the branching ratio of the beam splitter 21b to one half.

[0054]What kind of position may be sufficient as the target part on which a laser beam is centralized, for example, it may be the depths of an irradiation object.

[0055]Generally, the laser surgery of prostatomegaly inserts the sheath 50 in the urethra 62, as shown in drawing 2, and it is performed by irradiating the lesion part 63 (hypertrophy part) of a prostate gland with a laser beam via the urethra wall 621. Therefore, since according to the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention it can glare so that a laser beam may not be centralized on the urethra wall 621 and a laser beam may be centralized on the lesion part 63 located in the depths from the urethra wall 621, while the therapy of the lesion part 63 is possible, the organization of the urethra wall 621 is not spoiled.

[0056]In this case, as for a laser beam, it is preferred to make it concentrate on a position about 5-17 mm deep preferably about 3-22 mm from the urethra wall 621. The laser surgery of almost all prostatomegaly can be performed safely, without having influence to the urethra wall 621 or the rectum wall of a capsule of prostate and a venter by considering it as this range.

[0057]The exposure to the lesion part 63 located in the depths can be ensured [ more easily and ], controlling damage to the organization of the urethra wall 621 by making a laser beam into a parallel beam.

[0058]Especially if it has bio-penetration as a laser beam used with the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention, it will not be limited, for example, semiconductor lasers, such as solid state laser, such as gas laser, such as helium-Ne laser, and Nd-YAG laser, and GaAlAs laser, etc. are mentioned. The laser beam especially whose wavelength is about 800-1300 nm, Since it excels especially in bio-penetration, when a body tissue is irradiated with a laser beam, there can be little absorption of the energy in that layer part, and, for this reason, the exposure purpose part (lesion part) more effectively located in the depths of a body tissue can be irradiated with a laser beam. As a laser oscillation device made to generate the laser beam of said wavelength, Nd-YAG laser whose wavelength is 1064 nm, for example is mentioned.

[0059]Continuation light is more preferred although laser beams may be any of continuation light and pulsed light. Although the temperature change by the exposure

cycle on the surface of an exposure is large and tends to do damage to a layer part in pulsed light, damage on the surface of an exposure can be reduced by maintaining a fixed temperature with continuation light.

[0060]Drawing 3 shows a 2nd embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention. The laser irradiation apparatus of this embodiment is a laser therapy appliance used in the therapy of prostatomegaly like a 1st embodiment inserting in an urethra.

[0061]Hereafter, a mainly different point from the case of a 1st embodiment is explained. As for the laser irradiation apparatus 1 of this embodiment, the optical fibers 10a, 10b, and 10c are accommodated like the case of the 1st example in the sheath 50 which has the body part 13 and the window part 14. Each emitting end parts 12a, 12b, and 12c of the optical fibers 10a, 10b, and 10c shift a position to shaft orientations, and are arranged in them. The light guide of the laser beam is carried out to the emitting end parts 12a, 12b, and 12c from the incident end parts 11a, 11b, and 11c of each optical fiber.

[0062]Since the laser beam in which a light guide is carried out by each optical fiber by having such composition can be chosen independently, the outgoing radiation conditions of a laser beam can be set up arbitrarily. Therefore, a suitable laser beam can be emitted according to shape, a position, etc. of a lesion part organization, and more effective and efficient laser surgery becomes possible. Also when making power of each laser beam almost equal, since it can adjust independently, it can control easily for every optical fiber.

[0063]The collimate lenses 40a, 40b, and 40c are formed as a conversion method, and the reflectors 22a, 22b, and 22c which consist of a plane mirror which constitutes an emitting means are further formed in the tip side at the tip side of the emitting end parts 12a, 12b, and 12c of each optical fiber. A laser beam is changed into a parallel beam and emitted to a diameter direction by the reflector.

[0064]Each laser beam can be centralized on a target part by adjusting the angle of each reflector, a position, etc.

[0065]The laser beam emitted from each emitting end part is good as that from which the same thing also differs in a kind, power, etc., and the almost same thing of the power of each laser beam to centralize is preferred like the above-mentioned case also in this embodiment.

[0066]A conversion method, an emitting means, the laser beam, etc. can use the same thing as the case of a 1st embodiment.

[0067]Drawing 4 shows a 3rd embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention. The laser irradiation apparatus 1 in this embodiment is provided with the balloon 70 as a cooling method for cooling the exposure surface. The balloon 70 is being fixed to the tip side of the sheath 50. What was explained by the above-mentioned embodiment is used about an optical fiber, an emitting means, a conversion method, etc.

which were accommodated in the sheath 50.

[0068]If the laser irradiation apparatus 1 is inserted in an urethra where the balloon 70 is shrunk, and it is made to arrive at the target part 60 (lesion part) neighborhood, cooling fluid is poured in into the balloon 70 from the inlet 71. Thereby, the balloon 70 expands and the cooling fluid which filled the balloon 70 is discharged from the cooling fluid outlet 72.

[0069]The balloon 70 expanded when performing laser radiation contacts an urethra wall, and an urethra wall is cooled with the cooling fluid which flows the inside of the balloon 70. Damage to the urethra wall system by the heat which this generates by laser radiation can be controlled. At this time, an effect can be raised more by making cooling fluid flow on the balloon 70 beforehand, and cooling the organization before the exposure of a laser beam.

[0070]More suitable cooling can be performed by being interlocked with the exposure of a laser beam and controlling the solution temperature and the flow of cooling fluid. Cooling efficiency can be raised so that solution temperature of cooling fluid is furthermore made into low temperature, but it is more preferred to consider it as about 0 \*\*.

[0071]It is also preferred to constitute so that the temperature control means of a temperature sensor etc. may be provided in the balloon 70 and the temperature of the irradiation object surface and a target part may be supervised. This can perform laser radiation much more effectively and efficiently safely.

[0072]Although not limited especially as cooling fluid, it is preferred to use a physiological saline. Even when cooling fluid leaks out inside of the body by the balloon 70, malfunctioning of the circulator style of cooling water, etc., the influence on a living body can be eased.

[0073]A resin material flexible as a material which constitutes the balloon 70 is preferred, and polyolefine, polyester, polyamide, latex, etc. are especially more preferred. Since such materials are excellent in laser permeability, they can reduce generation of heat of the balloon 70 in the case of a laser beam exposure.

[0074]Furthermore, the balloon 70 functions as a fixing means which fixes a laser irradiation apparatus. When the expanded balloon 70 secures and maintains a good contact state with an urethra wall, the laser irradiation apparatus 1 is fixed. Therefore, it can irradiate with a laser beam correctly to a lesion part, and controllability is maintained. Blood and other body fluid are eliminated from a pressure portion by pressure by the balloon 70, it will be in an ischemia state, and attenuation of the laser beam by the absorption to blood etc. can be made small. An organization is compressed with expansion of the balloon 70, the optical path to a lesion part is shortened, and the radiation effects of a laser beam can be raised more.

[0075]Although the fluids supplied to the balloon 70 may be any of a fluid and a gas, in order to secure safety when a fluid leaks out inside of the body by malfunctioning of a

circulator style, etc., it is preferred to use a physiological saline.

[0076]It is also possible to provide a pressure valve etc. in at least one place of the channel of the fluid which is open for free passage on the balloon 70, and to expand the balloon 70 by a constant pressure. Thereby, in order that the balloon 70 may maintain a fixed contact state with an urethra wall, there is no possibility of changing the irradiation position and irradiation angles of a laser beam by change of the fluid flow.

[0077]When cooling fluid (for example, about 0 \*\* physiological saline) is used as a fluid, the balloon 70 has both functions as a fixing means and the above-mentioned cooling method.

[0078]Drawing 5 shows a 4th embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention. The sheath 50 of the laser irradiation apparatus of a 3rd embodiment of the above is inserted in the outer sheath 53, and it is considered as a removable structure. Thereby, only the outer sheath 53 which carries out direct contact to a body tissue can be made disposable. Since it is attained by moving and rotating only the internal sheath 50 when changing the direction of radiation and the position of a laser beam, the abrasion accompanying sliding of the sheath within an urethra is mitigable.

[0079]Drawing 6 shows a 5th embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention. The laser irradiation apparatus of this embodiment is provided with the endoscope 80 as an observing means for observing a target part and its neighborhood. The endoscope 80 is inserted in the endoscope lumen 52, and it is installed in the sheath 50 so that it may become parallel to the optical fiber 10.

[0080]By having an observing means of an endoscope etc., the erroneous irradiation of a laser beam is prevented and safe and suitable laser surgery can be carried out. Achievement of shortening of treatment time and minimization of therapeutic cost is still attained.

[0081]As shown in drawing 6, the front strabism type endoscope is used in this embodiment. It is easy to carry out observation of an organization by this, and the optical path of a laser beam is not barred by a part of observing means.

[0082]When such a laser irradiation apparatus 1 is inserted in the urethra 62 and the tip part of the laser irradiation apparatus 1 is inserted up to the lesion part 63 neighborhood, the state of the surface of the lesion part 63 is observed with the endoscope 80, and the check of the irradiation position of a laser beam, the direction of radiation, and an exposure situation is performed. Furthermore, at this time, by using an ultrasonic-diagnosis means etc. simultaneously, the state of the depth direction of the lesion part 63 can be checked, and a position can be pinpointed more easily.

[0083]The imaging means, for example, using the endoscope means, the ultrasonic-diagnosis means, and the contrast medium as an observing means etc. are mentioned. It may have other devices (for example, a pressure survey machine, a thermometer, a potential measurement machine, etc.) for furthermore supervising the state in [ in the living body ] a lumen. An emitting means and the conversion method

can use what was explained by each embodiment mentioned above.

[0084]After observation of the lesion part 63 has been performed by the endoscope 80,

as shown in a figure, two or more laser beams turn into a parallel beam, and are emitted.

[0085]Each laser beam penetrates the urethra wall 621, and it is irradiated so that it may concentrate in the lesion part 63 located in the depths. Thereby, while the organization of the lesion part 63 produces the denaturation of heating, coagulation, etc. and a therapy is performed, since \*\*\* a laser beam and it does not concentrate, an energy density is low and an organization is not injured with the urethra wall 621.

[0086]In addition to this, the endoscope 80 may be what type of thing not only the thing of the type of this embodiment but a back strabism type etc.

[0087]As mentioned above, although each embodiment of the graphic display of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention was described, this invention is not limited to these and the composition of each means can be replaced by the arbitrary composition which has the same function. For example, the feature of each above-mentioned embodiment may be combined suitably.

[0088]It is good also as composition which applies a hydrophilic lubricant substance to the sheath 50 or the outer sheath 53. Lubricity can be raised more by grant of moisture by this, and friction with the body tissue at the time of using sheath 50 grade for a lumen in the living body, inserting it can be reduced. As such a hydrophilic lubricant substance, although carboxymethyl cellulose, polysaccharide, polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene oxide, sodium polyacrylate, a methyl vinyl ether maleic anhydride copolymer, water soluble polyamide, etc. are mentioned, A methyl vinyl ether maleic anhydride copolymer is especially more preferred.

[0089]It may have an angle variable mechanism for controlling the position, angle, etc. of an emitting means, and a centering control mechanism.

[0090]

[Effect of the Invention]As stated above, without injuring an exposure surface organization, when using it, for example, inserting in lumina in the living body, such as a blood vessel, an urethra, and the abdominal cavity, etc., the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention can supply sufficient laser beam to the target part located in the depths, and is excellent in bio-penetration.

[0091]The influence of the laser beam to the circumference of a target part can be inhibited, and it excels in irradiated part selectivity.

[0092]Safer and effective and efficient laser surgery can be performed by having a fixing means, a cooling method, an observing means, etc.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is an outline sectional view showing a 1st embodiment of the laser

irradiation apparatus of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is an outline sectional view showing an example of the condition of use of the laser irradiation apparatus shown in drawing 1.

[Drawing 3]It is an outline sectional view showing a 2nd embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention.

[Drawing 4]It is an outline sectional view showing a 3rd embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention.

[Drawing 5]It is an outline sectional view showing a 4th embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention.

[Drawing 6]It is an outline sectional view showing a 5th embodiment of the laser irradiation apparatus of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 Laser therapy appliance

21a and 21b Beam splitter

22 Reflector

22a, 22b, and 22c Reflector

40 Collimate lens

40a, 40b, and 40c Collimate lens

50 Sheath

52 Endoscope lumen

53 Outer sheath

60 Target part

62 Urethra

621 Urethra wall

63 Lesion part

10 Optical fiber

11 Incident end part

11a, 11b, and 11c Incident end part

12 Emitting end part

12a, 12b, and 12c Emitting end part

13 Body part

14 Window part

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